DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 138 527 SO 010 002

AUTHOR	Holtgrieve, Donald G.; Mathiason, Carol
TITLE	Field Trips in Geographic Education: An Annotated Bibliography. Instructional Activities Series IA/G-1.
INSTITUTION	National Council for Geographic Education.
PUB DATE	75
NOTE	15p.
AVAILABLE FROM	National Council for Geographic Education, 115 North Marion, Oak Park, Illinois 60301 ($1.00 paper cover)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 Plus Postage. HC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	*Annotated Bibliographies; Area Studies; Class Activities; Community Study; Disadvantaged Youth; *Educational Methods; Elementary Secondary Education; *Environmental Education; *Exceptional Children; *Field Trips; Geographic Regions; *Geography Instruction; History; Instructional Trips; Learning Activities; Retarded Children

ABSTRACT

Elementary and secondary school teachers can use this annotated bibliography to obtain information for planning, conducting, and evaluating field trips. It contains 125 references to journal articles and reports, most of which were published during the period 1960-75. Each entry provides author's name, title, source, date, and a one- or two-sentence annotation. Most of the items annotated have reference to geographic and environmental content at all school grade levels from one to 12. There are references to help the beginning teacher plan his or her first field trip. Several entries suggest safety tips for teachers, students, and bus drivers while traveling. Most of the references describe ideas for average classes, but at least five references are aimed specifically at retarded, economically disadvantaged, or exceptional children. Some describe local field trips within the community or state; others explain how long-distance, overnight trips can be planned. Observation guidelines for students are given, and follow-up activities might include drawing the most interesting things seen on the trip. A few entries describe aerial field trips, which are especially well suited to geographic study of particular regions. (AV)

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FIELD TRIPS IN GEOGRAPHIC EDUCATION: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

by

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The field trip can be one of the best learning devices in the instructor's repertoire, or they can be a waste of time and money. The success of an excursion depends on proper planning. If done thoroughly, the planning effort is more than rewarded by increased student interest and learning.

The experiences gained on hundreds of field trips are detailed in this annotated bibliography. Trip successes and failures are analyzed, and ideas for creative learning are provided in abundance. Limitations of space dictate that the bibliography covers only the period 1960-1975 with a few exceptional resources from the 1950's included for their particular current value. The bibliography includes items dealing with field excursions as well as with field work, i.e., intensive study or instruction in one place. Most of the items annotated have reference to geographic and environmental content at all school grade levels from one to twelve. Foreign sources are not included. Works cited are readily available in college libraries. Particular selections for the bibliography are based on anticipated direct usefulness to teachers.

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Abbott, Margaret, and Griffin, Karen: Field Trips Report: Grand Forks, North Dakota 1968-69. Bismark: North Dakota State Department of Public Instruction. 1969.
Details of planning and executing field trips for the mentally retarded in the Grand Forks area are described.

Abegg, G.L.: "Geography Field Trip By Air" Science Teacher (February 1968): 27.
A field trip taken by teachers to get a "bird's eye" view of an area familiar to them. A short article on the trip and the follow-up.

Alhema, Chester J.: "I Wonder As I Wander" Arts and Activities. (November 1968): 20-22.
Field trips provide first hand experience with classroom subject matter. By using art, a student can reveal how much he or she gained from the trip experience. The student's favorite portion of the trips are usually emphasized in the follow-up art activities. A good article and an excellent idea for use at the elementary school level.

Allen, Rodney F.: "Environmental Field Trips: The Broader Context". The American Biology Teacher (February 1975): 97-99.
The author writes that environmental educators have to consider what they teach and how they teach on field trips. He feels that field trips should be used as springboards to raise questions about the students' own lives and their aspirations.

Anagnost, John: "Saturday Field Trips". Instructor (March 1970): 105.
Voluntary small group field trips aimed at developing good class attitudes and promoting friendly student/teacher relationships are described.

Anderzon, Mamie L.: "Geographic Field Work in Community Study for Junior High Level". Journal of Geography (November 1952): 325-32.
An example of a successful field experience which involved the U.S. Postal System. This could be adapted to most school curricula. The teacher preparation, student activities, and evaluation are examined.

Anderzon, Mamie L. and Newhouse, Hazel R.: "Teaching Geography Out of Doors". New Viewpoints in Geography. Washington, D.C.: National Council for the Social Studies, 1959. pp. 177-199. ed. Preston E. James.
Presents procedures, skills, methods, and suggestions for field trips and outdoor education.

Association of American Geographers: Field Training in Geography. Technical Paper No. 1. Washington, D.C.: Commission on College Geography: 1968.
An excellent book on the use of field work and field trips in geography. Appendix A by Pierce Lewis is entirely on field trips and is highly recommended.

Barella, Richard V.: "Plan for Better Use of Audiovisuals and Field Trips". Industrial Education (May/June 1974): 24-25.
Explains the importance of pre-trip planning with students so as to create readiness for learning.

Bassett, Ruth: "Reading History from Tombstones". Instructor (April 1971): 94-96.
A field trip to a local cemetary provides fourth graders with knowledge on history, health, geology and geography.

Bauer, George: "World Beyond the Classroom". Clearing House (February 1969): 371.
Field trips can be an educational experience which helps bridge the distances that separate people. People-to-people field trips are difficult but very timely and interesting variations of field experience.

Beck, John E.: "Plan Now for Next Year's Student Trip". School Activities (March 1962): 209-210.
An excellent article on the preparation and organization that must go into a field trip for it to be successful.

Benz, Grace: "Experimental Evaluation of Field Trips for Achieving Information Gains in a Unit on Earth Science in Four-Ninth Grade Classes". Science Education (February 1962): 43-49.
An article on the scientific evaluation of the informational gains on earth science field trips. The problem is defined and the experiment set-up, results are analyzed, and a final summary and conclusion are given.

Blomberg, Karin: Direct Experience Teaching in the Out-of-Doors. Master's Thesis, University of Minnesota (Minneapolis). 1967.
The use of field trips to provide direct experience in the out-of-doors is recommended.

Borg, Joseph Edward: "Community Resource Centers and their Use by the Elementary School of the Mt. Diablo Unified School District". Master's Thesis, California State University, Hayward, 1965.
This study attempts to develop information through the judgements of a group of teachers on the value of field trips as an educational experience for children. The field trips were made to selected Community Resource Centers.

Brady, Eugene Ralph: The Effectiveness of Field Trips Compared to Media in Teaching Selected Environmental Concepts. Ph.D. dissertation, Iowa State University, 1972.
A comparison of the effectiveness of field trips is made with media.

Brennan, Matthew J.: "The Conceptual Field Trip". Science & Children (March 1970): 34-35.
A look at field trips designed for students to develop their own concepts. The teacher directs his students to new experiences and helps them explore unknown environments. The students then form environmental concepts.

Brownell, Joseph W.: "An Approach to Field Experience in Eighth Grade Geography". Journal of Geography (April 1956): 200-203.
A field trip adapted to local situations and facilities which could be modified to most school areas. An example of a successful geography/geology trip.

Bye, Edgar C.: "For the Beginning Teacher: Preparation For A Field Trip". Today's Education (January 1973): 57.
A brief article on the format a teacher should use in planning a field trip.

Bye, Edward C.: "How to Conduct a Field Trip". National Council for Social Studies, Washington, D.C. 1967.
A good pamphlet on how to effectively use field trips.

Clegg, Ambrose A., Jr.: "Geography-ing or Doing Geography: An Inductive Approach to Teaching". Journal of Geography (May 1969): 274-280.
An expanded outline of a field trip on a micro-study of a town. An example is presented which would help adapt the idea to most areas.

Cohen, Shirley: "Planning Trips for Vulnerable Children". Childhood Education (January 1972): 192-96.
An article aimed at providing useful field trips to socially maladjusted children. The value of such trips and the necessary preparation for the trip is shown. A good article with ideas which apply to all field trips.

Cole, Eva: "Neighborhood Visits". Instructor (October 1971): 36.
A field trip specializing in the study of the children's immediate neighborhood. A good idea but not all of the articles apply to field trips.

Collings, Miller K.: How to Utilize Community Resources. How To Do It Series, No. 13 Washington, D.C.: National Council for Social Studies. 1967.
A guide designed to help teachers assemble, organize and use information about places available in all communities. It includes limitation of community resources as well as beneficial outcomes using them.

Collins, Gary: "Field Trips = Planning + Learning + Fun". Teaching Exceptional Children (Summer 1972): 176-80.
While this article is aimed at field trips for retarded student, the planning and follow-up are basic to any successful field trip.

Colorado City Independent School District: Outdoor Education Manual, Part II. Colorado City, Texas: Colorado City ISD, 1971.
Suggested activities related to field trips.

Corey, Kenneth E.: "Using Local Resources in Developing Geography Concepts and Understanding". Social Education (December 1966): 17-20.
Local resources used and patterned after the general structure of geography can reinforce the objectives of geographic learning. The author lists purpose and sources of local resources for field trips and operational recommendations.

Cronholan, Louis C., and Lansing, Edgar A.: "What Are the Educational Values in Planning Field Trips?" Bulletin of the National Association of Secondary School Principles (April 1955): 88-91.
A summary of the results of a controlled field trip project. Discusses aims and educational values derived from field trips.

Cultice, Wendell W.: Field Trips, and How to Make Sure Your School Gets The Most Out of Them. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1967.
An excellent book covering all areas of field trips. It is well-written, concise and a must for a teacher interested in field trips.

Danilov, Victor and Madden, Joan: "The Zoo and Other Living Museums". Instructor (August/September 1974): 92-93.
Suggestions on how to best explore the zoo or any other living museum.

Danilov, Victor and Madden, Joan: "What Do You Do Before The Bus Leaves?" Instructor (August/September 1974): 90-2.
Informative and helpful article on how to make a field trip to a museum a success. The trip should be planned with a definite objective and arrangements should work toward that objective.

Davis, Charles M.: "Field Techniques". In American Geography: Inventory and Prospect. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1954. pp. 496-529. eds. Preston E. James and Clarence F. Jones.
This chapter covers field mapping, air photo mapping, notetaking, and other aspects of field work which could be adapted to field trips.

Day, Margaret: "Real Life Learning". Instructor (August 1970): 146-67.
Field trips are used as a motivation to stimulate and challenge a class of exceptional children and with different learning disabilities. A look at the preparation and follow-up used to make each field trip a success for each child is offered.

Delaney, Arthur A.: "Guidelines for Selecting, Planning,Conducting, and Evaluating Field Trips". Teachers College Journal (December 1964): 102-4.
A good article on field trips with considerations to be noted by the teacher in selecting, planning, conducting, and evaluating a field trip. The article is applicable to most grade levels and teaching situations.

Diffenderfer, N.R.: "Junior High Field Trips in Geography". Journal of Geography (January 1955): 22-4.
The steps in teacher and student preparation for a successful field trip are discussed. Follow-up can take place as discussion, testing,reviewing visual material or any combination of these.

DuVall, Charles R. and Krepel, Wayne J.: A Survey of Laws and Court Decisions in the U.S. Related to Teacher Responsibility & Liability During Field Trips. South Bend, Indiana: Indiana University. 1972.
As the title indicates, this study deals with the teacher's responsibility and liability while on field trips.

Dwyer, Robert L.: Students Field Log for Grouping Animals, Working Paper. University City School District. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Ed., 1968.
A student field guide divides the field trip into three sections: pre-trip, use and post-trip.

Falk. John J.: "Life in Early California: A New Approach to the Outdoor Field Trip". Science and Children (November 1973): 18-9.
Description of a field trip designed to be self guiding. Allows children to touch and study early plants of California. The trip is to the University of California Botonical Gardens at Berkeley, and was designed to involve the children completely.

Faraker, Daniel: "Field Trips as a Focal Point". Instructor (March 1972): 104-5.
A look at a summer program for low achievers in reading based on field trips. All reading and associated studies focused on the class field trips.

Farber, Irvin J. and Wexler, Norman: Evaluation of the Classroom on Wheels Program; Jaye Cooke Jr. High School. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Philadelphia School District, 1969.
An evaluation of a series of field trips taken by junior high students throughout the city.

Fialkoff, Kay: "Create a Mystery; Then Solve It". Instructor (August/September 1974): 94-100.
With definite objects and knowledge of the exhibits one can develop a guidebook for children to use on a field trip to a museum. Sample problems and questions are given.

Fischer, Barbara B. and Russell, Douglass O.: "California Was Our Classroom". Childhood Education (October 1967): 5-9.
An article on the use of two three-day trips to help elementary summer school students examine California first hand.

Frank, Glenn W.: Ohio Intercollegiate Field Trip Guides 1950-51 to 1969-70. Kent, Ohio: Kent State University, 1969.
A compilation of geological field trips held annually since 1951.

Fraufler, Marie E.: "Discovering the World Safely; Facts You Should Know Before Planning A Field Trip". Safety Education (February 1965): 2-5.
An article on the safety aspects of field trips. The teacher must be aware of possible hazards on the trip and make students aware of them. Cooperative student behavior is necessary and a list of standards is given.

Garber, Lee O.: "Field Trips and Excursions". Nation's School (September 1955): 82-5.
A look at the legal problems involved with field trips. Precautions are listed which should be examined before proceeding with field trips. A very important aspect of field trips where a check of local codes and ordinances is necessary.

Godfrey, Lorraine L.: "Visual Reports from Field Trips". Instructor (March 1971): 38.
A suggested "Bingo card" specific to the trip to assure that children take in the scenes in-route to the field trip site. An excellent idea for elementary school children.

Good, Wallace M.: "The Mini-Maxi Field Trip". American Biology Teacher (September 1968): 557-9.
A thirty-six hour field trip of concentrated study. Emphasis is on the advanced preparation required for a good field trip. A trip booklet is given each student which contains general information, schedule, map and study sheets. Many valuable ideas can be borrowed from this work.

Greene, Kingsley L.: "Natural Environment Awareness: Including Field Trips". The American Biology Teacher (Summer 1968): 552-56.
This work studies the importance of field trips as basis to a better understanding of our natural environment. It illustrates that you should plan field experiences as part of the instructional program, prepare the students, and yourself with not only knowledge for the field trip but with a purpose for the trip.

Gross, Herbert H.: "An Experiment in Home Community Geography". Journal of Geography (November 1955): 403-6.
A suggested experiment in studying the geography of the home community through field trips.

Gross, Phyllis and Railton, Esther P.: Teaching Science in an Outdoor Environment. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1972.
Includes a chapter on locating ideas for taking field trips with your class. Has sections on field trip objectives, obtaining permission, selecting the site, and legal responsibility.

Hammerman, Donald R. and Hammerman, William M.: Teaching in the Outdoors, 2nd ed. Minneapolis: Burgess Publishing Co., 1973.
Outdoor education is examined in subjects covered and methods used. Field trips can be used to cross several disciplines at once or to focus on one discipline strongly.

Habrowski, Edward P.: "Choose-and-Chart Class Trips". Teacher (May 1974): 38-9.
The students are involved in planning and chosing their own classroom trips in their community.

Harvey, Helen W.: "An Experimental Study of the Effects of Field Trips Upon the Development of Scientific Attitudes in a Ninth Grade General Science Class". Science Education (December 1951): 242-48.
A field trip designed to measure the development of scientific attitudes. The problems, design and organization of the field trip, and analysis and outcome are examined.

Herr, Blodwen: Social Studies Unit: First Grade. Boston-Northampton Language Arts Program ESEA 1965, Projects to Advance Creativity in Education. Washington, D.C.: Office of Education, 1968.
Describes a social science unit based on field trips and classroom work related to the trips.

Hochman, Vivienne: Trips in Early Childhood Education, ed. Charlotte B. Winsor. New York: Bank St. College of Education, 1966.
An emphasis on the use of field trips in the study of home, school, and neighborhood. Contains an outline of methods to use and how to stimulate trips and develop learning from them.

"Holding Hands With History". Pennsylvania School Journal (January 1968): 258-59.
This item illustrates the use of field trips to study history during summer school sessions at the high school level.

Holtgrieve, Donald Gordon: "An Evaluation of the Effectiveness of High School Geography Field Trips". Oregon Geographer (Fall 1970).
A study to objectively demonstrate the value of student field experiences in geographic education.

Hon, Will and Yeater, Larry W.: Creating Effective Field Experiences for Coastal Schools. Beaufort, North Carolina: Carteret Co. Public Schools, 1970.
The techniques of field ecology as they are related to field trips are examined.

Howland, Adelene E.: "How to Conduct a Field Trip". Washington, D.C.: How To Do It Series, #12: National Council for Social Studies, 1958.
This is an excellent pamphlet on what a field trip is, why they are needed, and the preparation, conducting, and evalution of the trip.

Hug, John W. and Wilson, Phyllis J.: Curriculum Enrichment Outdoors. New York: Harper & Row, 1965.
Field trips for various grade and subject levels are discussed. It also includes numerous suggestions for other outdoor education activities.

Jarolimek, John D.: Social Studies in Elementary Education. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1950: 157-63.
The use of community resources for field trips and the teaching of geography is presented. Field trip classroom preparation is discussed and six good suggestions are given for planning a successful field trip.

Jirak, Ivan L.: "Living Earth Science". Science Teacher (December 1961): 42-9.
A look at an extensive field trip which involves parent participation. It was an interesting field trip idea but not one of wide school/parent acceptance.

Johnson, Earl S.: "Field Trips and The Development of Intellectual Skills". Social Education (March 1965): 120-22.
Field trips provide first-hand knowledge and permit learning to begin with concrete rather than abstract objects. A good argument for field trips.

Johnson, Hildegard Binder. "Historical Sites in Geography Teaching". Journal of Geography (May 1969): 260-61.
The use of historical sites in the teaching of geography is emphasized. Suggested field trips are given.

Knapp, Clifford E.: "Conducting a Field Trip". Science and Children (September 1970): 26-8
Field trips are viewed as an organized pattern for instruction. Three patterns of instructional organization are considered and are worthy of consideration when planning a trip.

Kohn, Clyde F., ed.: Geographic Approaches to Social Education, Chapter 16. Washington D.C.: National Council for the Social Studies, 1948. 176-190.
Discusses the use of field trips in the home community.

Krepel, Wayne J. and DuVall, Charles R.: A Study Of School Board Policies and Administrative Procedures for Dealing with Field Trips in School Districts in Cities with Populations Over 100,000 in the U.S. South Bend: Indiana University, 1972.
A study designed to learn more about school board policies concerning field trips.

Kronenberg, Jean-Paul: "You and Me in a City". Instructor (April 1973): 46-7.
Students in Brooklyn, New York, study pollution in inner city, urban, and natural environments. Field trips are used as a major part of the study.

Kwasikpui, Doris B.: "Night Field Trips". Science and Children (September 1966).
A science field trip at night can be an effective and appealing learning experience. Suggested field activities are given.

Leeson, Jeanne Tellier: "Class Cooperation in Portland". Instructor (August/September 1972): 136-7.
Third grade students are guided on local field trips by eighth grade students. By using the classroom as a preparatory point both groups share their thoughts. Interesting alternative in the use of field trips are shown.

Lewinski, Marcel: "High School Geography Field Study". Journal of Geography (October 1969): 424.
This is an article on field study in which the author creates an extended field trip. Discussed are the objectives, pretrip planning, and follow-up activities.

Lewis, D.J.: "Satisfying Curiousity". Times Educational Supplement, 2810, March 28, 1969: 1030.
Mr. Lewis feels that field trips are a first hand contact with the environment and should be frequent integral part of a child's school life.

Lisonbee, L.: "Learning by Living: In the Grand Canyon by Field Trip". Science Teacher (February 1968): 20-3.
A field trip to the Grand Canyon - its purpose and details of the actual trip are discussed.

Miley, Berry: "Come Up To The Mountain Some Fine Day". Teaching Exceptional Children (Summer 1972): 186-91.
A field trip to the mountains motivates creative expression in language and art for mentally retarded children. A very basic field trip can provide learning valuable experiences leading toward follow-up classroom sharing.

Miller, Ray A.: "Teaching Occupations Using Films and Field Trips". Personnel and Guidance Journal (March 1953): 373-75.
Films and field trips are used to study vocations. The field and actual job visits are successful teaching techniques that apply to all forms of subject matter.

Miller, William C.: "Are Field Trips Worth While?". Educational Screen and Audiovisual Guide (May 1959): 245.
Field trips are viewed as legitimate educational tools. A number of questions aimed at making field trips mor useful are suggested.

Miner, Marion: "Adventures in Creativity". Instructor (May 1970): 58.
Field trips are the basic tools used to help children develop a greater understanding and appreciation of their environment. Encouraging creativity is stressed.

Montgomery, Gary D. and Smith, Herom, Jr.: Handbook for Field Trip Participants in Environmental Sensitivity Project: An Environmental Education Program for Teachers in Escombia and Santa Rosa County Schools. Pensocola, Florida: Escombia County Board of Public Instruction, 1972.
A handbook designed to assist teachers in these two Florida counties in planning field trips. But, it is applicable to other areas.

McCaslin, Norval L.: Experimental Evaluation of Field Trips on Instruction in Vocational Agriculture. Ph.D. dissertation, Iowa State University, 1970.
The effect of field trips in vocational agriculture is examined.

McGlathery, Glenn and Hartmann, Martha N.: "The Museum As A Teaching Resourse". Science and Children (November 1973): 11-13.
A field trip to a museum using the inquiry method is described. It discusses the preparation and follow-up as well as the actual trip.

National Council for Geographic Education: Geography and Educational Media, Topics in Geography, No. 3. Normal, Illinois: NCGE, 1967, 6-7.
A short article on conducting field trips - preparation, actual trip, summary. Suggests possible trip sites.

Nickelsburg, Janet: Field Trips. Minneapolis: Burgess Publishing Co., 1964.
Chapter 9 deals with students' first ecology field trips. The other chapters of the book deal with various aspects of ecology and would be useful when taking this type of field trip.

Niess, Charles F.: "Senior Trip: An Educational Experience". School Activities (February 1963): 176-77.
This article deals with factors that have made successful and educationally rewarding trips for high school seniors at one high school. A good article on a controversial subject. Preplanning and student/parent cooperation are the key items.

Olson, Lynn: "Planning for Success". Instructor (June/July 1972): 26-8.
An excellent article on field trips - the preparation for them, a look at objectives, and experience gained from them. It discusses use of short trips to build up to an all-day outing for elementary school children.

Osborn, Ron and Spofford, Roger: "Interdisciplinary Involvement in Environmental Trips" Science Teacher (April 1970): 73-4.
A look at field trips which are primarily science aimed but are arranged to include mathematics, social studies, reading and English. An actual field trip and its breakdown is given.

Otterness, June: "Field Trips, Policies and Problems". Minnesota Journal of Education (April 1964): 23.
An examination of field trip policies and problems in Minnesota is given. The objective of the article was to obtain an overview of how a field trip is planned and conducted and what problems, if any, were created and/or encountered in running it.

Parsons, Donna L.: Idaho, An Outdoor Classroom. Caldwell School District 132, Idaho. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Elementary & Secondary Education. 1968.
A field guide for public school teachers which points out special areas in Idaho where students can study in the outdoors.

Petersen, Edward A.: "Environment". Science Teacher (February 1975): 54.
A new type of field trip for high school classes -- bicycling. Guidelines for the trip are given. While this is not applicable to all schools, it is worthy of consideration.

Poppy, Wendell: "Canada Bound". Instructor (February 1970): 62-3.
A sixth grade class makes a 1,143 mile field trip to Montreal. By doing research most of the school year, the class is well prepared to observe first hand what they have studied. A field trip which requires a great deal of preparation and cooperation from numerous people is described.

Reed, Ronald: "Field Trip Fun". Grade Teacher (April 1970): 72-3.
Mr. Reed suggests things you should do before a field trip, and ways to make the ride seem shorter.

Reid, Noma: "Educational Trips". Bulletin of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals (February 1952): 127-49.
An excellent article on the use of field trips in the overall educational program. It includes sections on organization, planning, evaluation, problems and difficulties for different types of school field trips.

Richason, Benjamin F., Jr.: "Field Trips and Field Work: Utilizing the Geographers National Laboratory". Audio-Visual Instructor (May 1966): 361-65.
Here is an excellent article on the use of field trips to study geography. Short field trips, long field trips and aerial field trips are discussed presenting the advantages of each

Richason, Benjamin F., Jr.: "Geography Classroom in the Sky". Journal of Geography (October 1959): 317-25.
A very interesting article on a new aspect in field trips - aerial. The article points out numerous advantages of this kind of trip.

Richason, Benjamin F. and Fuell, Carl E.: Geography Via Aerial Field Trips. Normal, Illinois: National Council for Geographic Education. 1965.
An outline for use when preparing an aerial field trip. It includes sections on benefits of an aerial trip, features to be viewed, preflight, briefing, and summary.

Rives, Florence: "Strengthen Field Trips". The Instructor (February 1969): 47.
A short article with suggestions to help elementary school children learn in-route to field trip sites. A listing of common but often neglected thoughts and questions are provided.

Rosenthal, Harvey M.: Educational Field Trips for Disadvantaged Pupils in Non-public Schools. Evaluation of ESEA Title I Project in New York City, 1967-68. New York City, Center for Urban Education, 1968.
Evaluation of the program using field trips for disadvantaged elementary school children is described. In general, trips were felt to be worthwhile, but recommendations for improvements are included.

Roth, Stanley and Roth, Janet: "Kansas Students Explore Southeastern Ecology". Science Teacher (February 1968): 23-5.
Here is an ecology field trip conducted two thousand miles from the classroom. The article discusses preparation and planning the trip, and final follow-up.

Rowley, J.V. and Glaford, J.F.: "Field Trip Checklist". Clearing House (March 1967): 426-8.
To help in the planning of field trips, a suggested checklist for the teacher in charge is offered. This is an excellent but short article.

Ruffo, Vinnie C.: "Visit A Mortuary". Instructor (November 1969): 112-3.
A field trip to a mortuary while perhaps uncommon is realistic and practical. Trip preparation is very essential.

Ruth, Ferdinand S.: "Field Trips: Why and How?". American Biological Teacher (January 1962): 32-3.
An excellent article on the necessity of field trips in teaching biology. A definite plan for biology field trips is presented but it could be modified for other subjects.

Sabaroff, Rose: "Firsthand Experiences in Geography for Second Graders". Journal of Geography (September 1958): 300-06.
A look at neighborhood field trips for young children. Observation in the immediate environment and its value to primary age students is described.

Samalonis, B.: "Student Trips". School Activities (November 1966): 20-1.
Seven suggestions to make student field trips memorable occasions are given.

Schaefer, H. and Econoponly, N.: "Summer School Experience: Study and Travel for Northport Students". New York State Education (February 1962): 32-5.
Suggests learning experiences coordinated with summer travel.

School Board Policies on Field Trips and Excursions. Educational Policies Development Kit. Waterford, Connecticut: National School Boards Association, 1972.
This item provides sample policy kits for administrative use.

Sebolt, Alberta P.: Field-Study Guide Community Resources. Sturbridge, Massachusetts: Resource Learning Aids, 1970.
As the title indicates, this is a field-study guide which lists community resources in and around the Boston area. The guide offers practical suggestions on planning, evaluation and items needed for a successful field trip.

Shipley, Sara S.: "Use the Back Door". Instructor (October 1971): 36.
By starting field trips at a local business back door, children get an "inside" look at their community.

Smith, Julian W.: Outdoor Education. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. (no date)
Field trips and their part in outdoor education are examined. Suggested field trips and how to apply them are discussed.

Smith, Phyllis E.: "Relating Field Trips to the Curriculum." Elementary School Guidance and Council (October 1973): 50-2.
Relationship of field trips to the elementary school curriculum is discussed.

Sokol, Alvin P. and Marshall, Jon C.: Outdoor Natural Science Laboratory Project. Inquiry into Innovation Series. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Elementary & Secondary Edcuation. 1969.
An analysis of field trips is included in this comprehensive report.

Strobbs, Maurice A.: "Utilizing Local Resources in the Teaching of High School Biology". American Biology Teacher (January 1962): 26-9.
The field trip preparation, planning, mechanics and conclusions are outlined. Eight suggested trips are given.

Sugarman, Ruth: "Field Trips in the Elementary School". Education (September 1956): 49-51.
Dr. Sugarman emphasizes the values of field trips for children. She includes planning and follow-up activities and suggestions to help make the trip worthwhile in many academic as well as social areas. A worthwhile article.

Sweetser, Evan A.: "Field Trips and Teacher Liability". American Biology Teacher (April 1974): 239-40.
The important topic of teacher liability for field trips is emphasized. Planning and supervision should be adequate for "covering yourself" legally.

Taylor, James W.: "Air Field Trips". Journal of Geography (May 1960): 225-29.
A good article on the use of aerial field trips. The planning of the trip by the instructor, student preparation, follow-up and evaluation are examined. The advantages and weaknesses of such trips are listed. There is overall feeling that air trips are a versatile approach for teaching geography from junior high through graduate school.

Teske, Alfred E.: "Geography Field Trips Via Colored Slides". Journal of Geography (October 1959): 334-40.
The use of colored slides to visit a region that is impossible to view first-hand is examined. This technique requires somewhat the same teacher preparation of material as a field trip would require.

Thomas, Robert N.: "Extended Geography Field Trips". Journal of Geography (1961): 16-20.
A five day field trip conducted at the junior high level to introduce students to the geographic regions of their state. It discusses classroom organization, trip preparation, the trip and post-trip activities.

Thralls, Zoe A.: The Teaching of Geography. New York: Appleton Century Crafts, Inc. 1958: 146-51
An excellent section on the organization, conduct and follow-up activities of a field trip.

Traufler, Marie W.: "Travel is Broadening". Safety Education (September 1961): 6-7.
A short article on the value of safe, informative field trips. This includes a listing of safety tips for teachers, students and bus drivers.

Traufler, Marie W.: "Discovering the World Safely". Safety Education (February 1965): 2-7.
This article is more complete and thorough than the previous reference in dealing with transportation and parent permission slips. There is also a check list on student behavior and teacher safety preparation section. A good article on field trip safety.

Vinci, Thomas G.: Educational Field Trips for Disadvantaged Pupils in Non-public Schools. Evaluation of ESEA Title I Projects in New York City 1968-69. New York City: Center for Urban Education, 1969.
Evaluation of the program using field trips for disadvantaged elementary school children is described.

Vines, Robert A.: "Pros and Cons of Science Field Trips". American Biology Teacher (April 1963): 267-78.
Discusses the pros and cons of science field trips, but the ideas could be applied to most subject areas. It has some good suggestions including the use of "quiz sheets" while on the field trip.

Warman, Henry J.: Geography - Backgrounds, Techniques and Prospects. Worchester, Massachusetts: Clark University Print Shop, 1960: 118-129.
A teacher's handbook which discusses the need for not only teacher preparation, but student motivation. Also includes examples of field trips.

Wyatt, Jean: "Kindergarten Observation". Instructor (August 1970): 52.
A field trip to a dairy. Booklets made by the children preserve the highlights of not only this trip, but all field trips.

Zion, Frances Maria: "A Field Trip as a Method in Community Development Training". Adult Leadership (December 1972): 200-02.
The use of the field trip for community development training is an excellent article on the purpose, preparation and evaluation of field trips in general. The main ideas of the article apply to all types of field trips.

Zoin, Fredrich: "Classroom-on-Wheels Program". Education (April-May 1972): 108-10.
Field trips were used on a daily basis at the junior high level because of construction problems. Each of the fifty classes went on an average of eleven outings. The program was carried out in the surrounding community and was aimed at providing educational experiences and enriching classroom subjects. A list of places visited over the school year is given, and it also tells how wrap-up sessions were handled.

Zubkoff, Myrtle: "All Aboard for Broader Horizons". Instructor (December 1970): 70-1.
A suggestion of fifteen field trips aimed at reaching and enriching kindergarten children from an economically disadvantaged urban area.